From the Lexington (Ken.) Observer.

KNAVERY AND CONNIVANCE.

The history of the case of Benjamin F. Smith, the late Chickasaw agent, which we published a few weeks since developes one of the most barefaced and outrageous schemes to shield a notorious official knave and public defaulter from justice, on record. If any proof were before wanting to establish the fact, that peculations to enormous amounts are constantly made under the very eye of the President, and consequently, with his knowledge and consent, this case furnishes it. It is proof positive and direct and must convince every man who takes the trouble to read. It admits of no evasion, no apology; but implicates the President of the U. States, as an accomplice in a scheme to defraud the Government out of *ten thousand dollars*, by refusing, when repeatedly urged by members of his own party, to institute an inquiry, and bring the delinquent to merited punishment.

Mr. Duncan and Mr. Allen, both of whom were political & personal friends of the President, could have had no other motive in making the charges against Smith, and urging an inquiry, than a desire that justice might be done to the United States Government and to the Indians. They were in the confidence of the Jackson party, held offices under the administration of General Jackson, and consequently were not impelled by political hostility or private considerations to make the charge and divulge the frauds.

The evidence of Mr. Allen, a man who had been on terms of intimacy with Gen. Jackson, who had also married a young lady who General Jackson had reared would alone have been sufficient for the basis of an inquiry into the conduct of Mr. Smith. Mr. Allen signed the charges and specifications in connexion with Mr. Duncan, and afterwards in a personal interview with the President, urged upon him the necessity of bringing Smith before a proper tribunal, both for the honor of the Government and credit of the administration. But in this interview how was Mr. Allen treated? From his letter to the President written the succeeding day, it appears that Gen. Jackson treated him with incivility, and feigned to discredit his statements.

The following extracts is from Mr. Allen's letter. The extract succeeds that part which refers to the incivility of the President.

"I have not made up my opinion hastily about Maj. Smith's conduct towards the Chickasaws. I know well the worth of character, and I also know full well that if I was to make charges against Maj. Smith that I could not sustain, that it would *politically damn me*. Situated as I have been in the Chickasaw nation, I could not but know the facts to exist in substance as I have alleged them against Maj. Smith to be true, more particularly those charges connected with the interest of the Indians, and after they having come to my knowledge, I would think myself equally guilty with him, were I to have concealed them from the officers of the General Government, until he had slipped from under their control. Had I taken a different course and said nothing on this subject until Major Smith had resigned, then they might have said to me: why did you not tell us all these things before we accepted his resignation? You have come too late, we have now no control over him.

These are the causes that have induced me to adopt the course that I have. I do it for the good of our common country, with a view to support the purity of our republican party, fearless of consequences.

Gen. Jackson, you have known me a long time, you know that I love to honor you, I have offered my life on the field of battle, to support you and my country's cause, and at a time when my services were much needed, and would again do so if circumstances should require it on a similar occasion. And as I have never misrepresented or deceived you, I think it extremely hard that I cant be believed at this advanced age.

Sir, I have no ill will nor hatred against Major Smith, except that natural dislike that every honest man feels against an individual guilty of such acts of official treachery. But I know full well that if Maj. Smith escapes a public trial, that the Chickasaws will lose $6000 that they are justly entitled to, besides money to no inconsiderable amount due the General Government, that he has procured false and fraudulent vouchers, and rendered them in the settlement of his accounts with the General Government thereby procuring a credit for money that he never expended. Sir, it is proclaimed in the streets and in the public houses in the town of Tuscumbia, and elsewhere, that Maj. Smith is a corrupt and dishonest man. The people call aloud for a public investigation—justice and truth still make a louder call, and Maj. Smith if innocent of those charges would be much benefitted by a public investigation; and if he is guilty, it is due to the people that he should have a fair and impartial trial, and receive that punishment due to his crime. I have said nothing to you on this subject, but what I know to be true, and that not with any intention to wound your feelings. You well know that I would be the last man on earth that would give your heart one pang. I am fearful if this investigation is refused, that it will be handled with much severity against you and Maj. Eaton.—you, because it it is well known in Alabama and elsewhere, that you and Gen. Coffee are Maj. Smith's securities; and Maj. Eaton, because in a similar case (viz.) Tobias Watkins he was denied the privilege of resigning, and compelled to stand a public trial. I submit these remarks to you from the purest motives, both towards you and my country."

The whole conduct of Mr. Allen (who succeeded Mr. Duncan in the Chickasaw agency after the latter had been ejected from office by the Secretary of War, for making the charges against Smith,) shows him to have been a man too honest to make a false charge, or to witness knavery without exposing it, and too independent to retract a statement with a knowledge of its correctness, whatever the consequences to himself might be. In addition to the letter to Gen. Jackson, Mr. Allen also wrote a private letter to Mr. Eaton, Secretary of war, on the same subject, from which we extract and republish the following. This letter was written after it had been privately determined upon by the President and his Secretary *not to* enquire into the conduct of Smith.

"If this, however, from what you have seen is not your individual opinion, as I have but little to add to those charges, I shall despair of your official opinion in favor of the investigation, and need therefor trouble myself no farther about it, at least so far as your Department is concerned. I hope you will return the papers though, as requested. I have to add, sir, that this is a pretty serious matter. The character of our country is concerned as well as the rights of the Indians. Major Smith went to the agency a poor man, and in a few years amassed a considerable estate. He owns, it is said, over one hundred slaves. His frauds and peculations are traceable at least to the amount of $10,000. To perpetrate these wrongs he availed himself of the confidence of the Government and his guardianship over the Indians. In another respect he has been complained of, and in the latter part of the late administration was suspended at the instance of the Chiefs of the Nation and an inquiry ordered. He was furnished with the charges, and by the present administration, or rather your Department, permitted to take ex parte proof, upon which he was acquitted. In this he was sufficiently favored.

But he has been further favored by receiving the emoluments of his office after leaving its duties for several months together, to attend to his sugar farm below New Orleans. It concerns the character of our country therefore, and particularly your Department of her institutions, that these new charges against Maj. Smith, should be promptly attended to, and an inquiry directed. To that end alone, without any interest aside from the feelings of justice and humanity, I felt called upon as the Agent of the Government to lay the charges before you. I done it in the first place by repeated letters to the Department, asking that an inquiry should be ordered. My predecessor Maj. Duncan, done the same. No answers were given, at least to me. I have now in person presented the charges officially, with the evidences before mentioned, and after more than two weeks delay, (in which time I am in hopes I am mistaken, when I think I saw repeated evidences of a disposition to evade them and permit the accused to escape,) I am informed officially by you, that the charges must be sworn to and the matter retained to which the oath is required. In the mean time as before remarked, Smith sends in his resignation and it is accepted, disconnecting him from the Government. I am in hopes you are right when you say, it can have no effect to prevent this enquiry. But upon another occasion and respecting another case not more heinous or of less amount in peculation, (I allude to the case of Watkins) it was thought of vast importance, if I mistake not, to refuse his resignation. I am in hopes the plainness with which I speak, will not be offensive. I do not so intend it. I cannot disguise that I am wounded to some extent by the suspicions which you have thrown upon my veracity. I will conclude by again asking whether the charges already made would be deemed sufficient if verified in the way you mention.

The testimony of Messrs. Duncan and Allen, relative to the character of Smith is fully supported by Maj. G. W. Long, in a letter to Smith himself, from which we extract the following:

"I did inform the Government that you had acted *treacherously* in the discharge of your official duties. The plain meaning of which was, that you had defrauded the public treasury, by certifying *on your honor*, to disbursements *never made*. You *know that you are guilty*, or you would not show such a disposition to exterminate the witness. Having made the charge to the Government, I now repeat it to you and challenge you to investigate it. Should you feel a willingness to face a tribunal of inquiry, be pleased to inform me what day may be most convenient. And I hereby pledge myself to prove you guilty of *Theft, Swindling*, and *Lying*."

With all this evidence, and the evidence, of Mr. Duncan before them, the President and the Secretary of War, *refused to enquire into the conduct of Smith, and compel him or his sureties, of whom Gen. Jackson was principal*, to refund the TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS out of which he had *swindled the Government*.

It would be useless to make further remarks upon this subject. The case must be plain to the understanding of every man;—too palpable to require any comment. He who is not already convinced that the President, in this instance has attempted to screen a knave, a defaulter, and peculator, from public justice, because he favored the administration, and because the President was responsible for his conduct, would not be, though "one rise from the dead."

We add the following remarks on the disclosures of Mr. Duncan, from the last *Frankfort Commentator*.

The following specifications, lay open one of the grossest cases of corruption, that has occurred in this or any other country. And in order that the reader, who is not otherwise informed, should be able to understand it fully, it is necessary to prefix a short explanation:

Benjamin F. Smith has been for some time, (we know not how long,) Indian agent to the Chickasaws. His sureties were Gen. Jackson and Gen. Coffee. John B. Duncan was sub-agent to the same nation. Duncan became convinced that Smith was swindling the government and defrauding the Indians, and communicated that conviction to the War Department. The consequence was, not an investigation into the conduct of Smith, *but the dismissal of Duncan.* On his dismissal, John L. Allen was appointed his successor. But Allen at once adopted the same opinion, that had caused the removal of Duncan; and instead of conniving at peculation and fraud, *he*, also, communicated the matter to the War Department. No investigation, however, into Smith's conduct, could be obtained. He was the *protégee* of the President, and it was determined that he should be protected. But Duncan and Allen, were not easily to be put aside and quieted. They appear to have gone forward with the uncompromising firmness of honest men. They proceeded to Washington and filed in form and under oath charges and specifications. What was the result? Did the government show a readiness to investigate the cause—to right the oppressed Indians—to terminate the petty tyranny of office? They did not. Duncan and Allen spent a large part of the winter at Washington, and every attempt to bring Smith to trial was evaded by Eaton and the President, by the most contemptible subterfuges. This matter is now brought before the public by Duncan; who has made a full exposition of it in the Lexington Observer. In making that exposition, he has published a long correspondence which passed between himself and Allen, and Eaton and the President. The length of that correspondence prevents our publishing it; but the result is as we have stated: it was impossible to get an investigation into Smith's conduct. And when evasion could no longer avail, *Smith resigned.*

There are other particulars connected with this matter which serve to aggravate its enormity. Some of them we shall probably state in our next. In the mean time, it should be borne in mind, that the charges and specifications here set forth, Duncan and Allen stood pledged to *prove.*

Another supply of

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA

A variety of Fancy and Staple

ARTICLES

Adapted to the present Season,

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Handsome Calicoes, Ginghams, Cambric, jaconet, mull & book Muslins, Bishops Lawns, Linen Cambrics, and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Fancy painted, bordered Book Muslin Handkerchiefs, First & second quality Italian Lutestrings, Gro. de Naps. & other handsome Silks, Black Mode, White, black, pink, blue, green and straw coloured Italian Crapes, White Crape Lisse, Fancy Silk and Gauze Handkerchiefs, Plain and Tambourd Bobinetts, Pongees, Ribbons, Braids, Cable & piping Cords, Marking Cotton, Floss Thread, &c.

Also Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Silk and Kid Gloves & Mitts, Handsome Damask Table Cloths & Damask Table Diaper, Irish Linens and Long Lawns. Superfine Cloths, Navarino and Rouen Cassimeres, Circassians, Princettas, Brochells, Drillings, Siamese Mixtures, Satteens and Summer cloth for Gentleman's wear, Superfine Gauze Flannells, Suspenders, Parasols & Umbrellas, Flowered Paper, Writing & Letter Paper, Also Ladies and Misses Dunstable Bonnetts & men's Palm leaf Hats,

Hardware, China, Glass and Queens Ware, Stone Ware, Tin Ware,

A VARIETY OF PLAIN AND FANCY

WOOD-WARE, BASKETS, &c.

Groceries, Liquors, Wines,

TEAS, &c.

Which in addition to his former supply this spring makes his assortment extensive and complete, all of which will be offered at his usual low prices.

June 11 3weo3

NOTICE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY by a gentleman in Easton, a negro woman, who can be recommended for honesty and cleanliness. She is wanted as a cook, and a liberal price will be given either for the hire or purchase of her. Applications to be left at the office of the Easton Gazette.

Easton, July 2

CAMP-MEETING

Of the Methodist Episco. Church.

A CAMP-MEETING for Talbot Circuit, will be held in Mr. Benny's woods, on the Dover road, about three miles from Easton, and one mile from Dover Bridge—to commence on THURSDAY, the 4th of August, and close on the 9th. The preachers and people of our Church, and all our friends who are within reach of us are particularly invited to attend. Persons coming to this Camp-meeting with tents, are desired to bring their tent-frames with them, inasmuch as they cannot be conveniently procured on the ground.

CAMP-MEETING.

A CAMP MEETING will be held on Cambrige Circuit, to commence on THURSDAY 28th July, and end the following WEDNESDAY. The spot selected for the occasion is situated about half a mile from Cambridge, on the land of the Rev. Jas. Owens.

The ground is high and well shaded, and possesses unusual local advantages, as a site for a Camp Meeting, being situated immediately on Great Choptank river; within half a mile of Cambridge wharf, to which steamboats and other vessels may come with safety. Means of conveyance for baggage may be had at any time, to or from the ground at a trifling expense. The Managers will not allow articles of any kind, whatever, to be sold on the ground and none need apply for the privilege.

The ministers and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the adjacent circuits and all who are friendly to the promotion of religion, are particularly invited to attend.

There will be boarding tents erected for the accommodation of persons from a distance.

MANAGERS.

july 2

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being very desirous of closing the collection of Officers' Fees now due for the present year, within the time prescribed by law, respectfully requests all persons indebted for the same, to call on him at his Office in Easton, where he may be found at almost any time ready for the reception of the same. It is also hoped that those who cannot make a convenient call on him, will very soon be prepared to receive a call from his deputies in the respective districts of this county. The Lawyers, Clerks, Registers, &c. generally expect punctual payments, which makes a speedy collection necessary.

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

May 28

Baltimore Life insurance company

JOHN J. DONALDSON.. PRESIDENT.

DIRECTORS.

Robert Oliver,	W. W. Taylor,
Joseph Todhunter,	Edward G Woodyear,
Silas Marean,	Benj. D. Higdon,
John B. Morris,	Samuel J. Donaldson.

GEO. CARR GRUNDY—Secretary.

The Company proposes to insure lives for one or more years, or for life—to purchase or sell annuities—to receive money on trust, paying an interest therefor and accumulating at compound interest—to manage trusts, and to make all kinds of contracts in which the casualties of life and interest of Money is involved.

Creditors whose hopes of payment, are founded on the life of their debtors, may secure their debts—salaried officers, & persons whose familes are dependent on their exertions for support, may provide by annual payments for their families, by an Insurance on lives. Aged persons, whose income is inadequate to their maintenance, may, by the purchase of an annuity, receive much more than the simple interest for their investments.

No money is received for less than one year, nor in sums less than one hundred dollars; and an interest of four and a half per cent per annum is allowed, and paid semi-annually, or the company will invest the money and pay over the interest received, deducting a half per cent for compensation.

Office No. 22, St. Paul street, Baltimore.

Applications (post paid) attended to.

June 11 9w

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Caroline county Court, in its Equity character, I will offer at public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY the 6th day of August next, at 12 o'clock, all the real estate of the late Frederick Purnell, containing one thousand and eighty acres of land; this property all lies contiguous, and will be sold altogether or divided to suit purchasers, which will be made known on the day of sale, the improvements on this property are extensive and in good order. The terms of sale will be that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond to the trustee with good security for the purchase money payable one third in nine, one third in eighteen & the other third in twenty four months with interest from the sale. The creditors are notified to exhibit their claims in legal form within six months from the sale with the clerk of Caroline County Court. THOS. B. TURPIN, Trustee.

July 9

RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Talbot County in the State of Maryland on the 19th July inst. by Henry Thomas, Esq a Justice of the Peace of the county and State aforesaid, as a runaway, a negro boy who calls himself

JOHN SANDFORD,

aged about 13 or 14 years four feet three and a half inches high; has on his right thigh five small scars as if occasioned by fire, had on when committed a coarse linen shirt and trowsers. John is very quick to answer when spoken to, and rather smart in conversation; he says he was stolen sometime last fall from his master Mr. James Gurven who lived on the corner of Howard and Mulberry streets, in the City of Baltimore, by a negro woman called Louisa Seth, and sent to Easton to a negro man called Nace Gibson, where he has remained until apprehended

The owner of the above described negro Boy, is hereby notified, to come forward within sixty days, from the advertising hereof, prove his property and pay, or cause to be paid all such legal costs and charges as have, or may accrue by the reason of apprehending, Imprisoning and advertising the same, and take him away according to the law of this State, otherwise the said negro boy John will be dealt with as the Law directs.

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff. of Talbot County.

Easton July 23.

Magistrate's Blanks

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

WOOL.

THE subscriber will purchase all kinds of American WOOL, and is prepared to pay the *highest cash prices*, for any quantity that may be offered. WM. BECKLEY,

corner of Washington street, and the Market place, Easton.

HE HAS ON HAND

A general assortment of Goods,

laid in on good terms, which he is selling off at cost. W. B.

may 21.

WOOL & SHEEP-SKINS.

RHODES, KENNARD & LOVEDAY, are wishing to purchase the above articles to some extent, and will give the highest market prices, either in goods or money.

They have just received, and offer for sale, a very superior paste blacking, its application is said to produce fine and permanent gloss, at the same time, that it is found to preserve and render all kinds of leather completely water-proof.

June 4 tf S&W

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND,

WILL continue the same routes as last year, until further notice, viz: leave Baltimore on Tuesday and Friday morning's at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton; leave Easton on Wednesday and Saturday morning's at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore; leave Baltimore on Monday morning's at 6 o'clock for Chestertown, by Corsica landing, and return the same day. Passage and fare the same as last year.

***All Baggage, Packages, parcels &c. at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Captain.

March 19

☞The Cambridge Chronicle, Centreville Times and Kent Inquirer will Copy the above.

REUBEN T. BOYD

TAILOR, *Easton,*

NEXT door south of the Bank, feels truly grateful to those who have reached to him the hand of real friendship by patronising him in business, and promptly discharging their bills. Having a young and growing family to provide for, and as an inspired writer tells us, "whoso ever does not provide for his own household is worse than an infidel, and has denied the faith") he is induced to make this appeal to public sentiment, and say he is still willing to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, & that all orders in his line, will be executed in the best manner and utmost dispatch; in cases of journies, weddings or mourning, his arrangements are such as to enable him to make a suit of clothes at a very short notice.

N. B. Country produce will be taken from persons living in the country for work done, who find it inconvenient to pay the cash.

R. T. B.

May 21

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Worcester county in the State of Maryland, on the eighth day of June, inst. by Thomas Milbourne Esq. a justice of the peace of the State and county aforesaid, as runaways, the following negroes to wit: one named

ABIGAIL,

Five feet and three inches high of a yellow complexion and wearing a coloured striped stamped cotton frock.

One named ANNE alias Nancy five feet three inches high of a yellow complexion and wearing a mixed copperas home spun dress.

One named ELIZABETH or Betty, five feet six and a half inches high of a rather dark complexion, and wearing a blue striped domestic frock.

And two children one named LEONARD and the other named JANE, children of negro Abigail, which said children are of the same complexion of their mother and wear clothes of the same colour of their mother's, the above negroes have no bodily marks as I can discover.

The owner or owners of said negroes are hereby notified within sixty days from the advertising hereof, to come forward prove his, her or their title, and pay or cause to be paid all such legal costs and charges as have accrued or may accrue by the reason of apprehending imprisoning and advertising the same, and take them away according to the law of the state of Maryland, otherwise they will be dealt with as the law directs

PURNELL JOHNSON, Shff. of Worcester county Md.

Snow Hill, June 25 8w

Farmers' Bank of Maryland,

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.

22d June, 1831.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Stockholders in this Institution, that an election will be held at the Banking house in Easton, on the first Monday of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the Stockholders, thirteen Directors for the Branch Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably to the charter.

By order

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.

july 2

CASH.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from

50 TO 100

Likely Negroes,

from ten to twenty-five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market prices will be given in cash. Apply to the subscriber, or, in his absence, a letter left with Mr. S. Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centreville, will meet immediate attention.

Nov. 13. THOS. W. OVERLEY

PRINTING

Of every description handsomely executed at this OFFICE. AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE

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